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enduring form; and that most learned and accomplished historian now at the head of the Navy Department, has made his faithful and luminous record. The stranger, as he rapidly traverses the State, constantly meets with the monuments of the noble deeds of her fathers. Not a mountain, or a stream, or a water fall, but what is memorable as connected with the wars with the Indians, or of the Revolution, or the last war. From my own door, I can look upon the monument which covers the remains of Uncas, the last of the Mohicans; and his noble enemy, the chief of the Narragansetts, lies buried near him.

And the very men who petitioned and protested against war and war measures, will be found, if war come, quite as faithful to their country, as gentlemen who talk the loudest and declaim with most vehemence on this floor. Indeed, sir, I say, without fear of contradiction, that a more hardy, resolute, determined set of men, or who, in the hour of danger, are more to be relied on, are not to be found in this or any other country, than those embarked in the whale fishery in my district. Intelligent, with industrious, frugal, and temperate habits, their whole life has been a course of discipline. The interest which every sailor, in common with the master, has in the result of the voyage, without interfering with the discipline of the ship, gives independence and energy to the character; and the constant personal dangers to which they are exposed, render habitual that calm and resolute courage only to be relied upon in the hour of danger. But, sir, they have no courage to *boast of*, and they will not thank me for saying what I have, and for adding that they are almost as much to be relied upon, for *real* service—for *actual* danger—as the most patriotic speaker and “greatest thunderer” in the country.

I am almost ashamed to be found indulging in this course of remark in relation to that noble State. She has been generally content to do her duty, and allow others to claim the glory. There is no doubt what course she will pursue. If by bad management a war is brought upon us, the country, though abused, will still be ours, and its honor must be vindicated.

As quotations seem to be the order of the day here, (gentlemen need not be alarmed, I am not going to quote Shakspeare,) there is one which crosses my mind, in the prospect of the sufferings and losses which a war will bring upon us. The hero of *Æniad* was represented as gazing on the walls of Carthage, and seeing sculptured there the lamentable ruin of Troy, was made to exclaim—

“Quis locus

Quæ regio in terris nostri non plena laboris.”

This passage, I know, has been sometimes applied to the growth of our nation, and the extension of its commercial prosperity unto all climes. But the words of *Æneas* were uttered in no such boastful spirit—he spoke them “*lachrymans*”—weeping over the misfortunes of his country. Such a fate is in reserve for us, if we shall proceed in our present mad spirit of acquisition, seizing on territories all around us, and provoking, in a spirit of defiance, a power which, whatever may be her history, we are bound to regard as in peace a friend.

I propose, as a substitute for the resolutions now before the committee, the following:

Whereas, by the convention concluded on the 20th day of October, 1818, between the United States of America and the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the period of ten years, and afterwards indefinitely extended and continued in force by another convention of the same parties, concluded the 6th day of August, 1827, it was agreed that any